

# The Sun.

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## The Greek Defeat.

The Greeks undoubtedly sustained a serious defeat north of the Salamis on Friday. The details to hand show the Turks to have delivered their attacks like madmen, inflamed by the harangues of their imams against the Christians at the religious services on that day. The war is no longer one of strategy or policy in the ordinary meaning of the terms, but has become a Jihad against the unbeliever. The rewards of Paradise promised to the soldier of Allah dying for the faith have a real meaning to the Moslem, and to attain them he sacrifices his life in an ecstasy of fury difficult for civilized men to understand. It was under these circumstances that ENHIM Pasha launched his fanatical battalions against the Greeks, exhausted by the incessant fighting of the past week. Human endurance succumbed before the surging of the successive waves of barbarism, and for the moment the Crescent overshadowed the Cross.

Full details are wanting, but apparently ENHIM Pasha, profiting by his great superior numbers, adopted the old Zulu tactics of the time of the great CHAKA, and threw out his attack in the form of a half moon, the Turkish Crescent. Only the desperate courage of the Greek soldiers and coolness on the part of their commanders enabled them to extricate themselves from the danger, and the retreat appears to have been conducted without the confusion that might have been anticipated. The new line of defence reported to have been taken up by the Crown Prince is on the historic ground of Pharsalia, where, in 48 B. C., the rival armies of POMPEY and CÆSAR contended for the mastery of the Roman world. Roughly speaking, the right rests on Volo and the left is flanked by a country much cut up by streams, and too marshy in many parts to admit of the movement of any considerable body of troops except by the causeways that intersect it in every direction. These may be destroyed where necessary and so impede the enemy. On the right flank the Greeks will have the cooperation of their naval forces in case of need. Their retreat, should it become expedient to fall back from the Pharsalia, is assured by several roads leading due south to the Othrys Mountains, that start at the entrance to the Gulf of Volo and run due west to the junction with the Pindus range. The next move now rests with the Turks, who, if they decide to follow up the Greeks and deliver battle, will be fighting with the disadvantage of an unfavorable river at their backs.

In Epirus the Greeks appear to have met a check at Pentephegia, which place appears in the Turkish reports as Beshbunar; but details are wanting. The Turkish attack was made under religious incitement, as in Thessaly. The naval operations of the Greeks on the coast of Albania and in the Gulf of Salonica have been successful, and no doubt to a certain extent embarrass the Turks. The reports of risings all over Albania and in Macedonia are obscure and need confirmation. If as serious as described, they may have an effect on the war, and precipitate action by Bulgaria or by the powers. The general circumstances are such that the long-predicted conflagration may break out over what remains of European Turkey, and the present crisis would see the end of the Ottoman domination in the western Balkans. The recall of Izzet Bey, the Sultan's favorite, to the palace is significant, and may lead to some effort by the Sultan to extricate himself from the dangers now threatening in other directions than Greece. The silence of the powers is the embarrassing factor in the situation. Meantime the English Government is promoting autonomy in Crete by the despatch of a battery of mountain artillery to that island. The action of Bulgaria in declaring its neutrality in the pending struggle is in itself a declaration of independence, and probably precedes by only a brief interval the proclamation of Prince FERDINAND as King of Bulgaria. But the chief interest of the moment still centres in Thessaly, and the next reports cannot fail to be of the greatest interest.

## England's Danger in the Event of War.

It is rare that a review article excites a debate in the British Parliament. That, however, has been the outcome of a paper contributed by Mr. SYNNOTT to the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*, in which he undertook to prove that, should England become involved in a war with Russia and France, she would either lose a great part of her ocean-carrying trade or would incur the risk of the starvation of her people. Let us note the arguments by which this position was sustained, and also some curious comments made upon it by Mr. BALFOUR in the House of Commons.

Mr. SYNNOTT began by reminding his countrymen that England had declared her adherence to the rule of naval warfare prescribed in the Declaration of Paris, the rule, namely, that the flag covers the cargo, or, in other words, that a neutral vessel can carry with impunity an enemy's cargo, unless it be contraband of war. This means, of course, that British ship owners would have to pay premiums of insurance against war risks from which neutral ships would be exempt; and that the exportation or importation of goods would secure the safety of his merchandise by loading it on a neutral vessel. In these days of fierce competition for freights, the inevitable result would be that British shippers would lie up in port, or be transferred or sold to neutrals. The experience of the United States during our civil war has brought home to ourselves and to the world the truth of the axiom that ocean-carrying trade, once lost, is hard to regain. There is, indeed, no doubt that a part of the loss imposed upon Great Britain's commerce by a war with Russia and France, and a part of the corresponding advantage to neutrals, would, except under circumstances to be immediately noted, be permanent.

It is true that the damage threatened to

England's carrying trade might be averted under certain conditions, but those conditions would open up a still more serious danger. We refer to the general belief that, if Great Britain were to find herself in conflict with Russia and France, the first act of the allies would be to declare food contraband of war, and, therefore, liable to capture even under a neutral flag. Mr. SYNNOTT is inclined to think that the principle might be carried further, and applied not only to food stuffs, but also to raw materials such as cotton and wool, which, in his opinion, could be treated as "occasional contraband," and, therefore, subject to stoppage, and the right of preemption on reasonable terms, a result as disastrous as confiscation to importers. Assuming food stuffs and raw materials to be declared contraband of war, we can see that the advantage of the neutral vessel would disappear, and the merchant who shipped in British bottoms would incur no extra risk. Then, however, the starvation of England would impend, because food stuffs, instead of being shipped with safety in neutral vessels, could not be shipped with safety at all, owing to the danger of capture by an enemy's commerce destroyers. It is computed that of the population of the United Kingdom only one person out of six is now fed by grain grown within the British Islands. If, then, an enemy could stop or materially interfere with the importation of food stuffs even for a few weeks, the United Kingdom would be starved into unconditional surrender.

It was the presentation of this grim alternative between starvation and the loss of the ocean carrying trade that caused a debate in Parliament. Mr. BALFOUR virtually admitted that, in the event of England's engaging in a war with France and Russia, the risk of starvation would be great. He pointed out that 51 per cent. of the wheat and four annually imported into England could be kept back by Russia, because the Czar's Government, as virtually controlling the Dardanelles, would practically prohibit the export of grain not only from Russia, but from Roumania, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumania, and what is left of Turkey in Europe. He also conceded that, should the United States, acting in alliance with Russia, forbid the export of the 34 per cent. of the breadstuffs now received by England from that country, 85 per cent. of the food on which five-sixths of the population of the British Islands depend, would be cut off, and Great Britain, notwithstanding the preponderance of her ships of war, would be reduced to a condition of extreme peril. With this gloomy prospect before them Mr. BALFOUR and his auditors tried to console themselves with the assumption that the United States, instead of cooperating with Russia and France, or even remaining neutral, would become active allies of England. Cessing this pleasing dream, Mr. BALFOUR declared emphatically that the United Kingdom and the United States in alliance would be strong enough to meet any conceivable combination, even if that combination should include all the rest of the civilized world.

Mr. BALFOUR's notion that the United States would rescue England from starvation at the hands of Russia and France, is based upon the theory that we should be impelled thereto, first, by prepossessions of kinship, and secondly, by motives of self-interest. So far as sentimental considerations are concerned, the hypothesis should be dismissed as a delusion. It is ridiculous to suppose that the insincere, belated, and fulsome talk about kindred beyond the sea would lead Americans to cooperate with Englishmen against France, which helped us to achieve our independence, or against Russia, which averted foreign intervention in our civil war. As for the alleged motives of self-interest, it is true that a large part of the exports from the United States consists of breadstuffs sent to England. For that reason we should doubtless regret the proclamation by France and Russia of the doctrine making food contraband of war. Not on that account, however, should we lift a finger to relieve England in her extremity. The check to our export trade would be but transient. Not ninety days would elapse after the stoppage of 85 per cent. of England's food supplies, before the hunger of the British people would compel the British Government to sue for peace on any terms.

## Hard Times for Ministers, if All Tales Are True.

The most interesting contribution to a controversy, which occupies much of the time of our religious contemporaries, is a letter printed under the signature of "Clergyman," urging the immediate adoption of some means for preventing the overproduction of ministers, which is said to be the cause of so much distress. It seems that the profession to which the author of the letter belongs, is greatly overcrowded, and that the competition for employment in it, and for good places in it, is sharper than that in any other vocation. He tells some things that may well stir the sympathy of those honest working people who are occasionally out of a job.

"Clergyman" asserts that it has become more difficult than ever for men trained for the ministry to find places. "There never was a time," he says, "when a self-respecting young man undertook a greater personal risk in committing himself to the restless sea of ministerial supply and demand," so far does the supply of ministers outrun the demand for them. "It makes one sick of the whole business to see the scramble for place." A Boston minister told him that he "never knew such awful times in the ministry as now." It seems that the condition of the "ministerial market," which is constantly growing worse, has become a cause of apprehension in clerical circles. There is anxiety as to "prospective bread and butter" there are restlessness, fault-finding, ill-concealed disgust, and ominous forebodings.

We confess that we have not, until this time, been aware of the existence of such a state of things. There are certainly many hundreds of well-paid ministers in New York. We are told, however, that their places are coveted by lots and lots of unemployed brethren. "Clergyman" gives an example by telling of a church, not a rich one either, that needed a minister, and received 250 applications for the place from as many anxious ministers. "The woods" he says despondingly, "are full of the unemployed." It is not only for the fat places that there is a scramble; it is for every place. We are told by "Clergyman" that there is often wire-pulling and pipe-laying by ministers out of a job merely to get a hearing in a vacant pulpit. Among the ecclesiastical ranks are the cheapening of the clerical profession and the lowering of ministerial manhood. It is alleged by the minister here quoted that the barterings between ministers and their employers

have been brought down to the level of the "veriest commercialism."

It is to be remembered that the ministers cannot go on strike, cannot do as the steam-fitters of this city did a few days ago, cannot get up a Union that would stand as a scarecrow, cannot form a blacklist, run a boycott, frighten the boss, or upset the law of supply and demand. When 250 ministers compete for one place, in which the pay is low, 249 of them will have to stay out in the cold.

"Clergyman" makes a number of suggestions for the benefit of his profession. He favors the founding of a new organization: "The Society for the Decrease of the Ministry." He desires that the theological seminaries shall refuse, for a while, to admit any new students. He would reduce the number of these students by putting up the price of their tuition. Most important of all, he seriously maintains that ministers should refrain from marriage:

"The celibacy of the clergy, unless there be independent means of support, and the capacity to meet cheerfully great personal hardship, are two prime qualifications of ministerial candidature in the present distressing state of the ministerial market."

"Clergyman" speaks of his subject with larger knowledge than ordinary people possess; but it seems to us that this last suggestion of his is an impracticable one. It is true that the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church live in celibacy; but Protestantism has always raised its voice against this system. MARTIN LUTHER made haste to take a wife when he ceased to be a monk; and he said he did so to "please his father, please the Pope, and vex the devil." JOHN CALVIN, also, was a married man, and married a widow, too. Nearly all the ministers of early Protestantism took wives, and to all their successors have followed their example. We don't believe there is a coachful of unmarried Protestant ministers in this town, leaving out the widows. Some time ago we knew of a handsome Baptist minister on the west side who was a bachelor; but he entered into wedlock a few months since.

"Clergyman" wants ministers to remain unmarried because thus they can live more cheaply than they could while supporting wives and children. The ground of his argument for celibacy is that the times are hard for the ministry, and that thousands of them can't find employment at any salary. Now, so far as this city is concerned, it is our opinion that most of its Protestant ministers are pretty well off, and able to support their wives and children. Of course, this is the prize city of our land for ministers.

If, in any other parts of the country, there are so many ministers as badly off as "Clergyman" says they are, the best thing for them would be to look out for some other means of earning a livelihood, thus following the example of the Apostle PAUL during his ministry, as described by himself in both of his Epistles to the Thessalonians. As to the young men studying for the ministry, it would be better for them to live in celibacy and poverty all their lives, than to take to such practices as wire-pulling, pipe-laying, jamming, and unholiness, for the sake of a pulpit, fat or lean, along with wedlock and the expenses involved in it.

## Our Relations with Cuba.

Although final action on Senator MONROE's Cuban resolution has been put off a few days on account of the absence of a leading opponent, we may presume that the vote will soon be taken, and that it will be the first formal utterance from the Fifty-fifth Congress on this important subject. It may be asked why Congress cannot drop this matter for a time, and leave Spain and her revolted colony to fight it out without interference from us. The reason is that our country has for generations voluntarily assumed a responsibility which makes such a course impossible.

Cuba is our neighbor, so close at hand as almost to seem like an appendage of Florida; it has commercial relations with us of enormous value; and finally, in declaring long ago that Spain must not transfer the island to any other European power, we undertook a political relationship toward Cuba that we cannot throw off. It has been pointed out by Senator TUCKER that from that time Spain suffered a deterioration in her title to Cuba. It was a possession that she could not alienate to any purchaser at her will, like other possessions.

Again, when Spain lost by revolt her other American colonies, retaining Cuba, we had no hesitation in urging and ultimately recognizing independence for the former. President MONROE, in his message of 1819, speaking of the contest then going on between Spain and her colonies, said that it was hoped "that an adjustment of the claims of the colonies, as proposed by the colonies," which was independence. He added that "to promote that result, friendly counsels with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this Government."

In those days it was assumed that our duty was to make the terms proposed by the colonies the basis of our urgent recommendation, not those proposed by Spain. Not until these latter years did a President suggest so-called home rule under the Spanish yoke as a substitute for independence. Thus our country has been put in a false position, from which it is the duty of Congress and the new Administration to extricate it.

## Our New Group of Gunboats.

Unless the Annapolis, the pioneer of our new composite craft, is an exception to her class, her triumphant run shows that she and her sisters will supply half a dozen excellent and most economical vessels for routine station service.

The distinctive feature of these gunboats is that, while their frames are of steel, their hulls are covered with wood and this wood sheathed with copper. Other nations have long built such war vessels, but they are an innovation with us. The present Chief Constructor, like his predecessor, has long been an advocate of sheathing still larger steel vessels, and perhaps only an oversight in the statute prevented the introduction of the system for the Wilmington class. At all events, these six vessels have it, and perhaps new gunboats of 1,000 tons or less, for general station service, will employ it habitually hereafter unless some better way is found of preserving the steel from corrosion in sea water.

Sheathing adds weight to a vessel, and hence somewhat diminishes the maximum speed possible; it obviously adds also to the cost. Yet without sheathing, the bottom of a steel hull is so quickly covered with marine growth, especially in tropical waters, that its speed is greatly impaired. It has been proved by actual trial that, of two sister ships, one sheathed and the other unsheathed, the former, even if the slower when fresh from dock, in a few weeks of service has become the faster.

In order to keep up high speed for actual

ship which has become thus clogged with accretions, more coal must be used, and perhaps even then ineffectively. The unsheathed ship must also be docked for often, since otherwise the pitting of her steel plates may become very damaging. This expense of docking is thus added to that of extra use of coal, and there is also the cost and loss of service in journeying forth and back to the dockyard, these sometimes being serious in a foreign station.

This was easy to declare beforehand that our Annapolis class would be useful station vessels, not only taking the place of larger cruisers, more expensive to maintain, but able to keep the seas and to remain on duty longer, and with slight consumption of fuel. The only drawback seemed to be the low speed of 12 knots set for them.

But the Elizabethport craft has made this factor, too, all right. By beating the guarantee nearly a knot and a half, she puts the speed element beyond question. She made the extraordinary, and so far as we can recall, unprecedented gain of over 50 per cent. on her estimated horse power. It is fair to presume that, since in these vessels the old speed bonus system was for the first time abandoned, the estimates of speed and horse power had been naturally put rather low. If this is true, we may hope for speeds considerably in excess of the contract for all the others of her type.

The country not only gets these useful vessels at small original cost, and with cheap maintenance, but it saves much in premium. At the customary rate of \$5,000 per quarter knot, the Annapolis probably would have earned over \$28,000 as a bonus. Besides, as there was no premium to be had, the costly "grooming" of the racer customary in speed trials hitherto was less resorted to, and there was not even a preliminary run over the course. The speed, in short, more nearly resembled service conditions, and Mr. NIXON's machinery received high praise.

The other composite gunboats will soon follow, and before long they will be familiar in regular station work.

## Mr. Peary's Future Labors.

Secretary LONG of the navy has been noted always for his large interest in scientific work and his promotion of such features of it as come legitimately within the province of the national Government. It is not surprising that, upon learning the facts of the situation, he revoked the order transferring Civil Engineer PEARY from Brooklyn to San Francisco. The fact is that Mr. PEARY, while attending to his regular duties in the naval service, is devoting all the time he can give to preparing for publication the results of his years of labor in north Greenland. The most of his collections are here, and much of the data and material he needs to study cannot be carried to a distant station. If he were required to report for duty at San Francisco, the publication of his book, now nearly ready for the press, would be delayed indefinitely. The considerate action of Secretary LONG, while in no way impairing the service the explorer owes to the Navy Department, will now enable him speedily to sum up and complete the report of what he has thus far achieved in the Arctic regions.

Probably, furthermore, Secretary LONG will have occasion soon to consider another phase of Mr. PEARY's relation to Arctic exploration. Here is an American explorer who, nearly seven years ago, put his modest capital of \$8,000, the savings of his active life, in his own original scheme of Arctic research. He has lived to see his effort so prospered on the lines he laid down that in many respects he has attained results unequalled by other Arctic explorers. Many thousands of dollars have been raised for his expeditions. No other Arctic collections compare with Mr. PEARY's in quantity, variety, and excellence; and all the other Greenland expeditions together have not begun to enlist the services of so many scientific specialists in the Arctic field as his expeditions have done.

Here is the result of this enormous effort. Not many weeks ago, when Mr. PEARY received the highest honor the American Geographical Society could confer upon him, he unfolded his plan for exploring the archipelago north of Greenland, and extending our knowledge of the world to the North Pole itself. His plan is the result of his own and of all the best Arctic experience, and it has been approved by leading authorities at home and abroad. It will require a series of years and scores of thousands of dollars. In a few weeks Mr. PEARY has secured the large sum of money required, more easily by far than the few thousands he needed, in addition to his own slender capital, on his first expedition.

The money has come to him naturally as to the one American who should lead this enterprise. Foreign geographers look to America to complete our knowledge of the unknown areas to the north of us, a view that was recently expressed with particular force in *Petermann's Mittheilungen*. They also look to Mr. PEARY to command this expedition.

Public opinion will unanimously approve, if Mr. PEARY conducts this larger enterprise to which his achievements and merit have called him, while still in the service of our navy. The question of granting him a leave of absence for this purpose will soon be decided by Secretary LONG. In such hands it seems hardly possible that, in order to further enlarge the boundaries of geographical knowledge, the explorer must relinquish his position in a branch of the public service upon which he has conferred so much distinction.

## To Aid the Arid Regions.

The House in the Fifty-fourth Congress passed a bill for opening to use all reserved reservoir sites, under the provisions of the Act of 1891. The Senate did not find time to act on this measure, but, in view of its importance to the arid regions, it may perhaps receive the attention of the Fifty-fifth Congress when general legislation begins.

In the Sundry Civil bill of 1888 an item was inserted providing for the reservation of all sites chosen by the Geological Survey for reservoirs, ditches, and canals. It turned out, however, that the provision as drawn up was not wholly satisfactory, and in 1891 it was amended by what became known as the Right of Way bill, which allowed irrigation companies to go through these reservations. But in that second bill the term "reservoirs" instead of reservations was so employed as to leave it doubtful exactly what was covered by it.

In fact, while the Secretary of the Interior held that the new right of way was granted only outside the reservations, although on reservation sites, the Commissioner of the General Land Office had previously held that the reservoir sites themselves could be crossed, under the Right of Way act, by

said: "It was not contemplated that they should be reserved from use, but for use."

The pith of the whole question now involved is thus obvious. Congress, in 1888, seeing that the most available sites for reservoirs in the arid lands were at the mercy of speculators, determined to reserve them. But, in the nature of things, this was temporary legislation. To tie up these sites from becoming reservoirs at all would of course be exactly opposite to what was intended. The Act of 1888 was all right for preventing valuable reservoir sites, needed for the irrigation of great regions, from being used simply as homesteads or from being occupied by private persons as homesteads for the purpose of selling them out at an advance to water companies. But it is quite another thing to keep them out of use altogether.

Had the General Land Commissioner's interpretation of the Act of 1891 stood, it would not be necessary to resort to the present legislation; but, as it has been reversed by the Secretary of the Interior, the pending bill becomes timely.

Our opinion is that Congress may wisely give all the strictly arid lands, except mineral lands, to the States and Territories in which they are situated, and also all the sites that have been set apart by the Geological Survey as reservoirs for the irrigation of these lands. It might be necessary to make conditions that the land should be irrigated, and, in any event, that the reservoirs should be used only for the purposes for which they have been set apart.

To Christians, in the proper sense, words cannot be enough expressive of the feelings of the German Emperor.

But are contempt and hatred for other human beings admitted in the list of Christian emotions? I do not see the Divine Word commanding us to "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you." And again: "Judge not, and ye shall not be judged; and condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned." We understand truly the motives and reasons of the German Emperor, but Christians in the proper sense regard him with contempt and hatred!

The Atlanta Journal now controls the field of evening journalism in that city—Carroll Free Press.

This is a part of one of the hugest of contemporary jokes. When the Atlanta Constitution was moving to San Francisco, it was a remarkable monopoly, the Associated Press, the Journal, as a member, refused to permit the furnishing of news for the Constitution evening edition, and so the Evening Constitution was killed, its business was annihilated, and its employees went wandering. This interesting news association includes almost every anti-monopoly and anti-trust howler in newspaperdom.

## Some Questions as to the Civil War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The following quoted statements are made by an English writer of pretended knowledge on the statistics of the war of the rebellion:

1. "It is reckoned that between battle and disease a million of men lost their lives or were crippled (on both sides) during the war."

Will THE SUN kindly state if these figures are correct?

2. "The bulk of the army was native."

Where, then, did the writer get the data for that assertion?

3. "The Irish rose against the draft and the negro, and the city of New York with riot and panic."

How was the place of birth of the rioters ascertained?

4. "Upon the arrival of troops the instruction was at once quashed in the blood of a thousand of the insurgents."

Are these figures correct? Do such assertions tend to develop a sentiment in Americans of Irish ancestry or birth in this country favorable to arbitration with the British Government based upon the alleged brotherhood of the "English-speaking peoples"?

Who are "our kin beyond the sea"?

WASHINGTON, April 23. J. D. O'C.

## Ell Perkins Commends Mr. Vest.

Senator Vest, who represented Missouri in the Confederate Congress in Richmond in 1861, as Ell Perkins writes, is still doing vigorous work against the United States.

The senator's last patriotic work was to kill the retroactive clause of the Dingley Tariff bill and take about \$200,000,000 out of the Treasury of our wicked country and give it to about 2,000 patriotic foreign importers.

These noble importers, many of them too proud to become American citizens, have imported about \$600,000,000 worth of old gloves, lace, wine, pottery, glass, velvet, silk, and woolen cloths which the wicked Dingley wanted made in this country. The new Dingley tariff will pay the tariff on these goods and give the money to the pockets of these saintly importers. Senator Vest's lucky importers will make about \$200,000,000 and our unfortunate Government, growing under a \$200,000,000 deficit, won't get a cent. Our depraved 75-40 American citizens will pay the tariff on these goods and give the money to the pockets of these saintly importers. Senator Vest's lucky importers will make about \$200,000,000 and our unfortunate Government, growing under a \$200,000,000 deficit, won't get a cent. Our depraved 75-40 American citizens will pay the tariff on these goods and give the money to the pockets of these saintly importers.

Then we Cleveland Democrats will jump up and say:—

"But you Republicans are getting as much tariff for the Government as ever did!"

And the Democrats will wink one eye and say, "But we are getting the earth," while they throw their arms around our noble Vest, give him a yellow wash, and wipe their feet on a poverty-stricken nation.

## The Vatican and the Sultan.

LONDON, April 17.—A Standard telegram from Rome says:

"The Pope, being unable to place the least reliance on the place the Eastern churches subject to Papal jurisdiction under the protection of France, Austria, and England. The Apostolic Delegation at Constantinople must be altered or modified, it being no longer possible for the Vatican to maintain diplomatic relations with the Turks. Mr. Bonetti, the Apostolic Delegate, has for some time past had transactions with the Government, but he is tolerated there because he is sustained by the powers."

## British Troops for South Africa.

LONDON, April 17.—The British regiments now being sent to South Africa are the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, at Aldershot; Second Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at Bombay; the 1st Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment, from Jamaica, and the 1st Battalion Buffs, now at Malta. Reinforcements are to be sent out to bring the battalions of the King's Rifles now in South Africa up to their fighting strength.

## British Artillery in Crete.

LONDON, April 17.—No. 4 Mountain Battery, lately stationed at Newport, South Wales, has been sent to Crete.

## The Chicago Overcoat.

From the Chicago Record.

"Dobbs is cutting a cheap dash in his Chicago overcoat."

"Chicago overcoat? What's that?"

"Fur on one side and linen duds on the other."

## She Wept.

From the Detroit Journal.

"Don't cry," he entreated. Then he perceived that her handkerchief was edged with the most exquisite lace.

"Don't weep," he said, correcting himself.

The May number of Scribner's Magazine appears in most attractive dress, an elaborate cover design in color by Gouget. The leading article for the month is on undergraduate life at Harvard, and is the work of E. S. Martin. It is illustrated by W. B. Hyde and Howard Hyde, and is supplemented by a good-natured review of Harvard life in the service by Robert Grant. The American amateur golf champion contributes a practical paper on the game. The fourth paper on the Conduct of Great Businessmen comes itself with the working of banks and clearing houses. It is written by Charles D. Lanier. In fiction there is an installment of Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune," two chapters of Howells's "Story of a Girl," and a story of the adventures of a railroad telegrapher, entitled "Betwixt Cup and Lip," by Grace Horner. C. D. Gibson shows and tells the impressions made on him by Olden.

## NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The decision of the Court of Appeals on Tuesday in the Brooklyn civil service case, reversing the judgment of the Appellate Division in the second Department, turns out to be based on the proper remedy under the circumstances. This point was hardly urged at all upon the oral argument in the court below. The Court of Appeals expressly approves what was said by the Appellate Division to the effect that in order to determine whether the examination of a candidate for an appointment is a question of the position must first be ascertained; and when this is done, the question of exemption or examination becomes a question of law. The concurrence of the higher tribunal in this view is the most important feature of the decision. Judge Haight delivered the opinion of the court, in which Judges Andrews, Barlow, Edwards, and Bland concurred. The other members, Judge Gray, Judge O'Brien, and Chief Judge Andrews, were in favor of affirmance, with some modification of the judgment. According to the majority, the proper remedy is a direct proceeding against the Mayor of Brooklyn to compel him to re-examine the candidate, and to appoint a new candidate if the examination is found to be defective. Until this shall be done, it is held that persons appointed under the old classification are entitled to be paid.

A conservative spirit pervades the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the judgments of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia against Elverton C. Chapman, the New York broker who was convicted of a misdemeanor in relation to a stock fraud, and appointed a committee of the Senate in reference to the Sugar Trust scandal. The questions which the witness declined to answer were whether his firm had bought or sold any sugar stocks during a specified period or in the interest of any United States Senator; whether it was carrying any such stock for any Senator, and whether it was investigating a charge that certain Senators had been bribed or improperly influenced in respect to the sugar schedule in the Tariff bill. This accusation might subject them to expulsion, and in probing it the committee had no choice but to compel the attendance of witnesses and require them to answer any pertinent interrogatories. "We cannot rearrange these questions as an unreasonable search into the private affairs of the witness," says Chief Justice Fuller. "Simply because he may have been connected with the alleged transaction, some degree connected with the alleged transaction, does not make him a witness in this sort are within the power of the two houses, they cannot be defeated on purely sentimental grounds."

The constitutional question in regard to the support of armories by means of local taxation was settled on Tuesday by the decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the determination of the Appellate Division in the case of the Brooklyn armory where the Comptroller of that city refused to pay, on the ground that the Constitution made every expenditure for the military service of the State a charge upon the State Treasury. The Special Term sustained Comptroller Palmer in this position, but both appellate tribunals decided the other way. A large additional appropriation by the Legislature would have been necessary if it had been decided that the Constitution forbade the city to have the effect of relieving all the counties in which armories are situated from any further liability to maintain them as county charges.

The Constitution of Louisiana contains a prohibition against taking from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, any money in aid of any church, sect, religious denomination, or of any priest, preacher, minister, or teacher thereof, as such. A New Orleans taxpayer recently brought a suit against the municipal authorities of that city, based on the allegation that the city had violated this provision by a fund-raising fund by appropriating \$10,000 among a number of specified charitable institutions, some of which are under Protestant control, some of which are managed exclusively by Roman Catholics, and some of which are distinctly Jewish in the personnel of the governing boards.

There is a freedom of language in judicial opinions in the South and West which has a strange sound to lawyers in this part of the country. The decision of Judge Richter of New Orleans, in the Louisiana sectarian appropriation case, furnishes an apt illustration. The judge says that the money was given in one place, speaking of the small amount of taxes paid by the complainant, who sued as a taxpayer, he says that this amount "cuts no figure" in a question of right. But further on the learned Judge deals with the plaintiff in the following mild and gentle phraseology: "While his apparent object is an assault upon alleged religious freedom, it is apparent that his object is to obtain by ruse (which it is not) an increase of the city school fund. He does not hate the Sisters of Charity, nor does the Freedmen's Baptist Society anger his anger, but he dearly loves the schoolmaster—he does on him. The schoolmaster is a fat man, the Sisters of Charity are a fat lot, the Freedmen's Baptist Society is a fat lot, the schoolmaster is a fat man, the Sisters of Charity are a fat lot, the Freedmen's Baptist Society is a fat lot."

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